SPECIFICATION:

Agent for Applicant requests that the following amendments be made to the specification without adding any new subject matter. The additions thereto are underlined, while the deletions therefrom are contained in double square brackets.

Page 8, paragraph 4 One embodiment of the support frame **20** of the present invention described consists of tube sections **22** and elbow sections **27** (not shown) whereby adding additional tube sections **22** or multiple pieces together providing one of the tube sections **22**, as well as additional elbow sections **24**, provides a support frame **20** having a greater surface area. It should be understood that tube sections **22** and elbow sections **24** can be added or removed to increase or decrease the surface area.

Page 9, paragraph 2 It should be understood that the construction of the support frame **20** described herein enables a relatively large surface area while the support frame **20** of the present invention is also relatively lightweight. By way of example only, it was found that the construction described herein easily permitted an increase of the transmitter loop diameter (or more than) up to **26** meters while permitting maneuvering of the aircraft [[**10**]] **12** with the tow assembly **14** in tow.

Page 10, paragraph 3 The flexible frame **20** also includes a stabilizer as shown in FIG. 1. The stabilizer **36**, as best shown in FIG. 6, generally has a stabilizer frame 37 that supports an aerodynamically shaped stabilizer tube **38**. The stabilizer [[**34**]] **36** is generally made of plastic and is connected to the support frame **20** at a point by means of a suitable attachment.

Page 11, paragraph 4 The receiver frame **45** is provided with a sensor coil **50**. Sensor coil and or sensor loop are synonymous terms being used interchangeably throughout. In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the sensor coil **50** is disposed inside a shell **52** disposed inside the receiver frame **45**, as shown in FIGS. 5b and 5c. The shell **52** consists of plastic tubing similar to the tubing the receiver tube sections **44** and receiver elbow sections **46**, but having a smaller circumference.

Page 11, paragraph 5 In addition, the shell 52 is elastically suspended using a series of elastics 54 (one shown only) attached to points [[54]] 56 along the inner wall of the receiver frame 45 tubing and elastically supporting the shell 52. The sensor coil 50, in turn, is elastically supported by a series of elastics 54 (one shown only) attached to points 56 along the inner wall of the shell 52.

Page 12, paragraph 3 A further result of the tow assembly construction described above, is that the [[two]] tow assembly consists generally of the tubular fiberglass parts described above whereby generally more than a half of the bird weight belongs to transmitter coil wires.

Page 13, paragraph 3 The preamplifier 63 is a differential amplifier with a specially designed, fast recovery, [[non-linear]] dual-mode gain. In relation to the TDEM process, the differential amplifier has a high linear gain of the signal within a set range equal to the expected measurement signal level with the pulse off and rapidly turns the amplified signal to [[unity]] low gain when the signal exceeds this limit during the "on" pulse. In that way the preamplifier limits output voltage during "ON TIME" pulse and provides low distortion and has fast recovery and high gain during off time.

Page 13, paragraph 5 By using this [[non-linear preamplifier]] dual-mode gain amplifier method over the bucking method, a transmitter loop diameter and corresponding size of the support frame, as well as the number of loop turns can be selected to suit particular geological targets simply and on site.